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THE POTOMAC ARMY'S LAST CAMPAIGN.*

A book without humor; dry as the dust of the Virginia roads, which blinded the eyes and clogged the lungs, yet full of interest: to those who never forget, but live constantly in their campaigns,—who (as Mark Twain says of the pilots, who always talk of the river) love to dwell upon details, to point out where this brigade was posted, how it crossed the ravine, how it met with an earth-work, how this or that regiment was cut up, how another took its place, how a battery was taken, or more often was not, how in-

* THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF '64 AND '65. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND THE ARMY OF THE JAMES. BY ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS, U.S.A. (Vol. XII of "Campaigns of the Civil War.") New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. BY FREDERICK PHISTERER, late Captain U.S.A. (Supplementary volume to "Campaigns of the Civil War.") New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

dividual men or officers behaved, where this one fell, where another was wounded, and what he said,—this book furnishes a statement of the movements in Eastern Virginia from early in 1864 to May in 1865, which is accurate, and evidently the result of thorough study and careful investigation. By such readers it may be used as a text and reference. To students of military history—those desiring to solve the efficiency and capacity of the armies, not only as developed in officers, but collectively—the book will prove of great value. The author has had full access to the files of the War Department and to the Confederate archives. He has also had the aid of private collections, and of memoranda and notes by prominent and lesser officers on either side. By these he has supplied the imperfections in the department records, and has been able to correct reports made from the field, often distorted through excited personal feeling, or exaggerated from want of knowledge or misinformation. The author shared largely and prominently in the events which he describes. He writes as a soldier, and shows a soldier's appreciation of the work which was done. For instance, referring to the unsuccessful assault upon the centre of Lee at Totopotomoy, he says: "The loss in officers and men was heavy, and especially so in brigade and regimental commanders, who are the leaders in action." To the general reader the book will not be entertaining, except as it brings back the memories of the time of which it treats, and except also that after mastering its details he may take from the whole the relative measure of the officers.

In this book, General Grant seems an unseen force. He is mentioned but little, and the mention calls to mind how he was then regarded. Unassuming, unobtrusive, uncemonious, with no affectation of military display, he had shown at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and elsewhere, qualities which marked him as a trustworthy leader. He seemed the personification of the genius of sense and vigor. A plain man, not imposing, but ready to act and to urge others to

action, he was called in 1864 to the East. Sherman was left to prosecute the campaign in Georgia. The author evidently thinks of him as he was then considered—not as now, since he has been the civil head of the Government, his praises sung in tones of adoration and in the fulsomeness of false rhetoric by interested political allies, nor as the recipient of the coarse patronage of our barons of exchequer; not as the one particular glittering star, but as the retired, earnest, intelligent source of authority.

General Grant's intention, as stated by himself, was to leave General Meade in independent command of the Army of the Potomac. His instructions were given through the latter, and were general in their nature. As one reads this book, the Army of the Potomac in its series of movements by the left flank, the jungles of the Wilderness, the fighting at the "Angle," the constant marching and assaults; the contests around the Anna, Pamunkey, and Chickahominy; the series of battles below the James; the Petersburgh "mine," where the ever-unfortunate but never-removed Burnside again displayed his incapacity; Five Forks, where Warren, always brave and faithful, was thought by the impulsive Sheridan to have been too slow, and from whom he received an order, the sting of which a court of inquiry could not appease, and which went with him to the grave; the wearing-out and surrender of Lee's army,—all these are recalled vividly to mind. Grant is referred to now and then as expressing a wish or indicating a direction; but Meade was upon the field. Hancock—gallant and intelligent, identified with the history of the Potomac army, not sharing in its final triumph because sent back in the fall of 1864 to organize a new corps at Washington—has a warm place in the heart of the author, as he had in that of his command. The death of Sedgwick is told; and also where the second corps lost its first gun. It is stated that at Petersburgh division commanders did not go in with their men, else the position might have been captured; that the losses were upon brigade and regimental officers and men, until organizations which had been the pride of the volunteer army were exhausted. It is told how the young and patriotic material which went to make up the army was eliminated by casualties until historic regiments could scarcely be recognized; how bounty-men, sent in to fill the ranks, deserted or brought disgrace to their comrades, as they have since often brought it to the name of soldier; and how Lee was gradually deprived of supplies, ammunition, and men.

General Humphreys finds much to criticise

in Badeau's "Military History of Grant," and challenges, with apparent success, a number of the statements of the latter writer. The better thought would seem to be that Grant's reputation as an officer, great as it deservedly is, must rest most upon the campaigns of the West, not upon "Appomattox and its famous apple-tree." The western wind carried his fame to the east. The nation gave him to the utmost of its resources; he did his work well, and was the happy officer to receive Lee's acknowledgment of submission. He and his friends can well afford to allow to others a share of credit.

General Humphreys' book has a full index, and is accompanied by some ten maps. This volume closes the "Campaigns of the Civil War." The supplementary volume, by Captain Frederick Phisterer, is, as it purports, a statistical record. It gives the numbers and organizations of the armies, lists of battles, badges of corps, names of general officers, and dates of commissions; and is valuable for reference.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

A HALF-CENTURY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.*

The "Monroe Doctrine" is well understood by the American people, because it is the outgrowth of the national sentiment born of the Revolution and strengthened under the administration of Washington; but of James Monroe, who had the good fortune to give his name to that policy, they know little. In April, 1831, when Monroe was dying in New York, John Quincy Adams, his Secretary of State, made this entry in his diary: "Mr. Monroe is a very remarkable instance of a man whose life has been a continued series of the most extraordinary good fortune, who has never met with any known disaster, has gone through a splendid career of public service, has received more pecuniary reward from the public than any other man since the existence of the nation, and is now dying at the age of seventy-two, in wretchedness and beggary." What a contrast does this glimpse of the unthrift and unhappy last days of the Southerner offer to the thrift and the brilliant close of the public career of his New England friend! Monroe was re-elected to the Presidency without opposition, and "yet no one regretted the termination of his administration, and less of popular veneration followed him into retirement than had accompanied all

* JAMES MONROE, IN HIS RELATIONS TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE DURING HALF A CENTURY—1776 TO 1836. By Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University. (American Statesmen Series.) Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

his predecessors." Adams, who succeeded him, failed of a reëlection, but carried with him the respect and confidence of the good people of the country.

The popular indifference to Monroe's public services, which his biographer attributes to the fact that "no adequate memoir of his life has been written" for the use of those interested in American history, is in part due to this other fact, that they are obscured by the greater and more brilliant services of his predecessors and immediate successor. But a public career that began with the revolt of the colonies and was closely identified with the most important political events for the succeeding fifty years, must merit attention. If there was nothing heroic in the life or character of Monroe, he yet had the capacity of being useful, and the tact to keep that well to the front. Clay's declaration at the beginning of his second term, that he had not a particle of influence with Congress because his career was regarded as closed, was doubtless inspired by jealousy, as later on we find that even Mr. Clay was not indifferent to the influence of the Executive in the contest for the succession.

The most conspicuous events in Monroe's political career are:

1. Opposition in the Virginia Convention to the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
2. Opposition to the Administration of Washington.
3. Appointment by Washington as Minister to France.
4. Second mission to France and missions to Great Britain and Spain by appointment of Jefferson.
5. Acceptance of office under Madison.
6. Initiation, while President, of a system of coast defence.
7. Veto of the Cumberland Road bill on constitutional grounds.
8. The prosecution of the Seminole war.
9. The acquisition of Florida.
10. Declaration of an American policy known as "The Monroe Doctrine."

Failing in military perferment during the Revolutionary War, Monroe accepted a position under Governor Jefferson, and entered upon a political career remarkable for its length and uniform success. Beginning as an admirer, he early became, as did others who were brought under the influence of that singularly gifted man, an active partisan of Jefferson, and built upon the democratic theories of his fascinating (but not always wise) mentor. By nature more frank than his chief, he openly opposed the political opinions of Washington, not only as to the wisdom of approving the Federal Con-

stitution, but as to the policy of his Administration. In common with the advocates of a Federal government with very limited powers—a government under bonds to the States—Monroe suspected his political opponents of a purpose to subvert the Republic and reëstablish a monarchy.* Even when he became President, after twenty-eight years of growth under the benign influence of Freedom, he expressed the opinion, in a letter to Andrew Jackson, that the leaders of the demoralized and routed Federalists were monarchists at heart, and therefore should not be entrusted with any of the responsibilities of government. He had in the last hours of the Confederation favored a Union of the States, but wanted first an increase in the States "to the southward." Southern statesmanship, always eloquent in the advocacy of the theory of local self-government and the widest personal freedom, kept well in view a strong central government for the extension and protection of slavery.

Washington, whose patriotism embraced every section and tolerated every difference of opinion, in 1794 appointed Monroe to the difficult and delicate embassy to the Republic of France. The choice was an unfortunate one, as the new minister's partisan bias, even if he had been gifted with a greater share of the genius of diplomacy, prevented him from entering into full sympathy with the views of his government. When the catastrophe came, and he had first been censured and then recalled, he thought it unwise on the part of the Administration to interfere with the Gallican policy which he had substituted for the purely national one of his instructions. He came home in a rage, and was moved by his feelings to commit the unpardonable discourtesy of refusing to call on the President. His resentment was soon displayed in a bulky pamphlet entitled, "A View of the Conduct of the Executive," which contained much bitter invective. Nothing could so completely expose his unfitness for the diplomatic service—not even the outspoken declaration to the French, that Jay's treaty with England was the most shameful transaction he had ever known of the kind—as the contents of this pamphlet, which have received less attention from President Gilman than they merited. He thus arraigns the Administration of Washington:

"It is well known that the executive administration has heretofore guided all our measures; pursu-

* The friends to government have been branded with the odious epithets of British satellites, aristocrats and monarchists. Men who have bled in the service of their country, and who have grown gray in the public councils, have been charged with traitorous designs, with intentions to bring the country again under the dominion of Great Britain.—*The Antigallican*—1779.

ing, in many instances, a course of policy equally contrary to the public feeling, and the public judgment. And it was natural to expect that that administration should now be held highly responsible for the embarrassment it has thus brought upon our country. But by this attack on me, a new topic has been raised for discussion, which has drawn the public attention from the conduct of the administration itself; for in consequence the only question now before the public seems to be, whether I have merited the censure thus pronounced upon me by the administration, or have been dealt hardly by. But this was a mere political manoeuvre, intended doubtless to produce that effect."

He concludes:

"The contrast between the situation we might have held through the whole of this war, and that which we have held, is a striking one. We might have stood well with France, avoiding all the losses we have sustained from her; enjoying the benefits of the principles of free trade, and even appeared as an advocate for those principles, and without going to any extremity. We might have preserved our ancient renown, bought at great expense of blood and treasure in a long war, in a contest for liberty, and even appeared as a defender of liberty, and without fighting for her. We might too, in my opinion, have commanded a better fortune in our negotiation with Britain, and only by availing ourselves in a suitable manner of the fortunes of France. And instead of a situation so advantageous, so honorable, so satisfactory to our country, what is that into which our government has conducted us? Our navigation destroyed, commerce laid waste and a general bankruptcy threatening those engaged in it; the friendship of a nation lost, the most powerful on earth, who had deserved better things from us, our vessels and commodities on the footing of its native citizens in all its dominions; war hanging over us, and that not on the side of liberty and the just affections of our people, but of monarchy and our late most deadly foe; and we are made fast, by treaty and by the spirit of those at the helm, to a nation bankrupt in its resources, and rapidly verging either to anarchy or despotism. Nor is this all. Our national honor is in the dust; we have been kicked, cuffed, and plundered all over the ocean; our reputation for faith scouted; our government and people branded as cowards, incapable of being provoked to resist, and ready to receive again those chains we had taught others to burst. Long will it be before we shall be able to forget what we are, nor will centuries suffice to raise us to the high ground from which we have fallen."

Monroe's opinion, expressed to Canning on the occasion of his second mission—that the British monarchy was more republican than monarchical, and the French republic infinitely more monarchical than the British monarchy—affords an amusing contrast to the above diatribe.

This second mission abroad, which was given to him by Jefferson to enable him to wipe out the disgrace of the first, was also unsuccessful. It is true, he signed the treaty with France, ceding Louisiana to the United States, but the treaty was the work of Robert R. Livingston, the resident minister. The attempt of Monroe's friends to transfer to him the credit, called forth an indignant protest

from Mr. Livingston, and the publication of the facts. "Look at the map," exclaimed John Quincy Adams, in a burst of admiration, "look at the map of United North America, as it was at the definite peace of 1783. Compare it with the map of that same Empire as it is now, limited by the Sabine and the Pacific Ocean, and say, the change, more than of any other man, living or dead, was the work of James Monroe."

To Thomas Jefferson, say his admirers, we owe "not simply the free navigation of the Mississippi, but its ownership from its source to the sea, together with the possession" of the chief parts of the territory the acquisition of which Adams in his eulogium credited to the labors of Monroe. "When the right of deposit at New Orleans had been violated by Spain, and when a minister was wanted to recover it, Jefferson said, 'Monroe is the man; the defence of the Mississippi belongs to him.'"

This is not the place to discuss the influences that won the Mississippi and adjacent territory. The threatened Spanish domination, when Jay was Secretary of State under the Confederation, was soon rendered harmless by war in Europe, and statesmanship backed by public opinion had an easy task in the acquisition of territory from governments fighting for existence. To Jefferson belongs the credit of finding a way to obtain the control of the mouth of the Mississippi for all time when the Constitution offered none; and Spanish Florida was acquired during the Administration of Monroe.

The courage and decision of character which Monroe displayed when a member of Madison's cabinet, seems to have been wanting at a critical period in his own Administration. When Canning suggested the co-operation of Great Britain and the United States against the forcible interference of the Holy Alliance between Spain and South America, the President was in a state of uncertainty bordering on panic. "I find him," says John Quincy Adams, in his diary (Nov. 13, 1823), "yet altogether unsettled in his own mind as to the answer to be given to Mr. Canning's proposal, and alarmed, far beyond anything I could have conceived possible, with the fear that the Holy Alliance are about to restore immediately all South America to Spain. Calhoun stimulates the panic, and the news that Cadiz has surrendered to the French has so affected the President that he appeared entirely to despair of the cause of South America. He will recover from this in a few days; but I never saw more indecision in him."

Of Monroe's state papers, there are two

only that we care to remember as having influenced legislation, or as having any permanent historical value. I refer to the special message justifying his veto of the bill appropriating money for the repair of the Cumberland Road, on the ground that Congress has not the power under the Constitution to establish a system of internal improvement; and to the message of December 2, 1823, in which the policy as to foreign interference on the American Continent is set forth. The first is an elaborate discussion of the Constitutional powers of Congress, and has proved an arsenal for Democratic leaders in many a political contest.

While the message of December 2, 1823, gave the President's name to a political policy, he was in no proper sense its author, and there is reason to believe that he did not even pen the paragraph in which it is embodied. This was the period of Monroe's agitation on account of the menacing attitude of the Holy Alliance above alluded to. The original introduction to the message, says Adams, "was in a tone of deep solemnity and of high alarm," which was afterwards changed. That part of the message embracing the "Monroe Doctrine" was undoubtedly the production of Adams. He said to Baron Tuyl, in July, "that we should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for *any* new European colonial establishments," and in the midst of the excitement was the one man who seemed always to have a cool judgment on the subject.

President Gilman gives the "Monroe Doctrine" a separate chapter, and places before the reader the views of Washington, Jefferson, and others, as to the policy of permitting foreign governments to obtain a foothold in America. There is no division of opinion as to what should be our policy. This is the *American* Doctrine. In this connection, let not the fact be overlooked that while Washington was bending all his energies to prevent any entangling alliances with foreign powers, Jefferson, Monroe, and other Gallicans, were laboring to inflame the popular mind and to bring about such complications as would have compelled foreign encroachments on the American continents.

It only remains to say that President Gilman's contribution is one of the most valuable of the American Statesmen Series. He discusses the acts of his hero with a broad liberality and a judicial fairness rarely found in biographical works. He has also added to the interest of the volume by placing in the Appendix Washington's Notes upon the

Appendix to Monroe's "View of the Conduct of the Executive," curiously enough omitted by Sparks, and never before printed.

W.M. HENRY SMITH.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.*

Mr. Hall's "Retrospect of a Long Life" is a conspicuous example of a class of entertaining books whose interest is derived from what they show us of other people rather than from any importance attaching to their own authors. It is a delightful book to dip into at odd moments, here, there, and anywhere. It will be likely to hold one beyond the odd moments, however, for the multitude of varied and interesting reminiscences crowding its pages beguile one on and on with enticing power. It is truly a long life on which Mr. Hall here throws back desultory glances. It came in with the century, and the retrospect extends from 1815 to 1883, a term of nearly seventy years,—years which have witnessed changes and improvements in the conditions of our civilization more rapid in their movement and more wonderful in effect than any previous period has recorded within the historical era. The first section of Mr. Hall's book, in which he recalls the customs and circumstances prevailing in his younger days, gives astonishing evidence of this fact. His testimony as an actual observer of the brutal manners, the cruelties sanctioned by law, and the rude modes of living and working, which were common up to 1825 and later, creates a vivid realization of the progress in humanity which has so remarkably characterized our age. Mr. Hall notes down his recollections in upward of a dozen separate departments, taking no particular care about their coherence otherwise than to bring into each division such as relate to its special subject. His profession as editor of various popular publications necessarily made him acquainted with authors, artists, and men and women of culture, in all countries. For more than forty years he edited the "London Art Journal," and throughout his life he has been actively connected with the press. His beautiful and brilliant wife was even more widely known than himself, as a writer of much native genius. So intimately associated were the two in their literary labors that their names were always mentioned in connection, like those of William and Mary Howitt, and the Cowden Clarkes. The distinguished people of

* RETROSPECT OF A LONG LIFE. From 1815 to 1883. By S. C. Hall, F.S.A. New York; D. Appleton & Co.

whom Mr. Hall speaks in his reminiscences number hundreds. He is not always just in his comments upon them, yet the fault proceeds from a certain narrowness in his nature rather than from unkindliness. Aside from the opinions, which may or may not be of importance, there is a mass of incidents and personal observations included in his volume which have a substantial historic value.

Mr. Hall's recollections of the men and women conspicuous in the literary and art circles of London will prove most interesting to the general reader, and from these we extract some few passages. Of a gathering of celebrities in a much frequented *salon*, in the year 1826, Mr. Hall writes:

"The leading lioness was Lady Caroline Lamb; a poor-looking, *passée* woman, who, it is said, had captivated the heart of Byron. * * * She never could have been remarkable for personal attractions; She was accompanied by a young medical man, who was, in fact, her 'keeper,' in a professional sense, and seldom left her side. I saw him more than once—when Lady Caroline was rattling on and approaching some tabooed topic—quiet her by a look. Her ladyship was also accompanied by a young and singularly beautiful lady, whose form and features were then as near perfection as art, or even fancy, could conceive them. Lively, vivacious, with a ready, if not a brilliant, word to say to every member of the assembly, yet cast in a mould that indicated great physical strength, she received in full measure the admiration she evidently coveted and did her utmost to obtain."

It was not difficult to perceive, despite the lady's beauty, continues Mr. Hall, "that he who wooed her would probably be a happier man if content to regard her as we do some beautiful caged wild creature of the woods—at a safe and secure distance." The lady was Miss Rosina Wheeler, and "by her side, and seldom absent from it during the whole of the evening, was a young man whose features, though of a somewhat effeminate cast, were remarkably handsome. His bearing had that aristocratic something bordering on *hauteur*, which clung to him during his life. I never saw the famous writer without being reminded of the passage, 'Stand back; I am holier than thou.' " And this was Lord Bulwer Lytton, then barely twenty years of age. His marriage with Miss Wheeler occurred later, and the world is aware how fraught with misery was their union. Mr. Hall saw much of their domestic life, and remarks that, "although they were unequally yoked together, I doubt if either would have made happy, or been happy with, any other man or any other woman." Mr. Hall states that Lord Lytton became in his later life a spiritualist, as did the Howitts and himself and wife. Many times did Mr. Hall visit Lord Lytton, at his residence in Grosvenor Square, to talk with him over the phenomena revealed

at successive 'seances,' while the last two letters received from him expressed a desire to obtain some medium who could bring the spirit of a departed child into communion with its mother.

Of the wife of Disraeli, Mr. Hall writes:

"We knew Mrs. Wyndham Lewis long before she became Lady Beaconsfield. Her education must have been sound and good; her mind was of a high order; and it may be regarded as certain that by her constant companionship—nay, her frequent counsel and her wise advice—she aided largely in directing the after-conduct of her statesman-husband.

* * * It is enough to say of Lady Beaconsfield, that she was worthy to be the friend, companion and counselor of Lord Beaconsfield, as well as his wife. She must have been a generous woman. Her splendid diamonds were always at the service of her friends—such of them as had to attend court or any state balls."

In 1825 Mr. Hall was a frequent guest at the house of the Gillmans at Highgate, where Coleridge then resided. He describes the poet's "marvellous power of talk" as "an unceasing flow of melodious words, like honey, luscious to the taste, but with little power to nourish and strengthen. Yet it was impossible to listen without being entranced—without almost unconsciously tendering homage to that 'noticeable man, with large gray eyes,' who spoke like one inspired. * * * There was rarely much change of countenance; his face at that time was overburdened with flesh, and its expression impaired, yet to me it was so tender, gentle, gracious and loving, that I could have knelt at the old man's feet—almost in adoration."

The memories and correspondence of Mrs. Carlyle have excited a new interest in the Rev. Edward Irving, the instructor and lover of her girlhood. Mr. Hall presents a portrait of the celebrated preacher, as he appeared in the prime of manhood:

"Tall, slender, but by no means attenuated, with strongly marked features of the Roman type, and a profusion of long, black, wavy hair, that hung partly over his shoulders. On looking closely into his face, you saw how grievously its expression was marred by an obliquity of vision, amounting in fact to a decided squint! It is said to have been in only one of his eyes; but its effect was fatal to the claim that might otherwise have been advanced in his behalf of possessing an awe-inspiring mien. * * * His voice was usually loud and harsh, yet in its lower tones melodious. His preaching was more conspicuous for zeal than charity. * * * He died young, little over forty; and it is certain the keenness of the blade wore through the scabbard. His limbs had grown feeble before time might have been expected to make them weak; his features were wrinkled far too soon, and his trailing black locks were tinged with gray long ere Nature's ordinary date."

Mr. Hall used sometimes to meet Godwin, the husband of Mary Wollstonecraft, in the company of Charles Lamb, and found "much

attraction in watching and listening to the author of works then so famous, now so rarely read. * * * He was of awkward, ungainly form; a broad, intellectual forehead redeemed a flat, coarse, inexpressive face; his dress was clumsy; his habits careless—of cleanliness at least. Lamb is said to have once interrupted him during a rubber of whist: 'Godwin, if dirt was trumps, what a hand you'd have.'

The reminiscences of the "gentle Elia" are peculiarly touching:

"Very often, Charles Lamb was one of the party at the residence of Coleridge, with his gentle, sweet, yet melancholy countenance; for I can recall it only as bearing the stamp of mournfulness, rather than mirth. Even when he said a witty thing, or made a pun, which he was apt to do, it came from his lips (jerked out in the well-known semi-stutter) as if it had been a foreboding of evil; certainly his merriment seemed forced. * * * A terrible shadow was perpetually over his heart and mind. I can conceive that the awful scene of his insane sister, stabbing to death her beloved mother, seldom left his sight, and he may be pardoned for the 'one single frailty' that did not lessen, but, on the contrary, increased, the suffering, for the removal of which he resorted to the 'bowl' that he vainly hoped would be filled from Lethe. There is nothing in human history more entirely sad than the records of the walks he and his sister took together, when in after years, and when her brother's entreaties had obtained her restoration to his care, Mary Lamb, as the cloud came over her mind, and she saw the evil hour approaching, would set out with Charles along the roads and across the fields, both weeping bitterly; she to be left at the lunatic asylum until time and regimen restored reason, and he to return to his mournful and lonely home."

The feeling of Mr. Hall for the poet Southeby is also full of tenderness, and he sketches his portrait in these brief words:

"My remembrance of him is that of a form, not tall but stately—a countenance full of power, yet also of gentleness; and eyes whose keen and penetrating glance had justly caused them to be likened to the hawk's, but that on occasion could beam and soften with the kindest and tenderest emotion. His head was perhaps the noblest and handsomest among English writers of his time."

Less pleasing is Mr. Hall's memory of Landor, with whom he had daily walks over the Downs at Clifton, in 1836, listening willingly, if not sympathetically, to his discourse.

"Mrs. Hall was not so patient with him. Once he called upon us, and spoke so abominably of things and persons she revered that she plainly intimated a desire that he would not visit us again. He was at that time sixty years of age, although he did not look as old; his form and features were essentially masculine; he was not tall, but stalwart; of a robust constitution, and was proud even to arrogance of his physical and intellectual strength. He was a man to whom passers-by would look back and ask: Who is that? His forehead was high, but retreated, showing remarkable absence of the organs of benevolence and veneration. It was a large head, fullest at the back, where the animal pro-

pensities predominate; it was a powerful but not a good head, the expression the opposite of genial."

The poet Moore was sixty-four at the time of Mr. Hall's acquaintance with him. In their conversations it is stated that he rarely referred to himself or his books, but he once said of his "Lines on the Death of Sheridan," "That is one of the few things I have written of which I am really proud."

"He had but little voice, yet he sang with a depth of sweetness that charmed all hearers; it was true melody, and told upon the heart as well as the ear. No doubt much of this charm was derived from association, for it was only his own melodies he sang. It would be difficult to describe the effect of his singing. I remember Letitia Landon saying to me, it conveyed an idea of what a mermaid's song might be."

Mr. Hall's reminiscences of Samuel Lover likewise include special mention of the novelist's musical gifts.

"Whenever Lover was our guest (which he was very often) he seldom failed to sing some song he had not then sung in public, and frequently it was in our circle it was heard for the first time. To hear him sing one of his songs was the next best thing to hearing Moore sing one of his. He reminded me much of his great prototype; in voice they were not unlike; in singing both moved restlessly, as if they went with the words; they were both small, yet not ungraceful of form; both now and then affected Irish intonation, and both had round faces of the Irish type."

Samuel Rogers was not a favorite of the writer, as the following sentences testify:

"You could not fancy, when you looked upon him, that you saw a good man. It was a repulsive countenance; to say it was ugly would be to pay it a compliment, and I verily believe it was indicative of a naturally shrivelled heart and contracted soul. * * * Sidney Smith, it is said, gave him mortal offence by recommending him, when he sat for his portrait, to be down saying his prayers, with his face hidden by his hands. * * * If he lent—and it was seldom he did—to a distressed fellow of the pen, he required the return of the loan with interest, when it could be had; if he gave, it was grudgingly and with a shrug."

Among many agreeable recollections of Maria Edgeworth, we are told the following anecdote referring to her remarkably small size:

"Travelling in a mail-coach, there was a little boy also a passenger, who, wanting to take something from the seat, asked her if she would be so kind as to stand up. 'Why, I am standing up,' she answered. The lad looked at her with astonishment, and then, realizing the verity of her declaration, broke out with, 'Well, you are the very littlest lady I ever did see!'"

The happiest memory which Mr. Hall preserves of Carlyle is of his appearance when presiding at meetings in defence of Governor Eyre, in 1865:

"Carlyle had no pretension to eloquence, in the ordinary sense of the term; but 'in thoughts that breathe and words that burn' he was a leader and a

guide, and whenever and wherever he spoke—ardent, vehement, bitter; his tongue retaining to the last a marked Scotch accent, that naturally became broader and more noticeable when the speaker was under the influence of excitement, which he did not control, or attempt to control. Far from doing so, he gave up rapidly and unrestrainedly to the impulse of the moment; and, shaking his long locks as an enraged lion might have shaken his mane as he sprang upon his prey, would suffer himself to be carried away in a torrent of fiery talk. It was said of the elder Kean that his stage combats 'were terribly in earnest,' those who encountered him in mimic strife perpetually dreading that deadly wounds would follow what should have been mock encounters. So it was with Carley. He addressed his audience as if in its midst had been seated his mortal foe, pouring out execrations without stint, *imagining* an opponent he was bound to crush, and so 'threw his blood-stained sword in thunder down'—as a challenge to fresh strife.

A piquant anecdote of the dramatist Sheridan Knowles hits off the external features of the man at a stroke. It is related of the first interview of Macready with Knowles, whom the actor received in the green-room of his theatre:

"Sheridan Knowles presented himself—a jolly looking fellow, with red checks, a man obviously full of buoyancy and good humor—and read to the great manager his tragedy of 'Virginius.' 'What,' cried Macready, half pleasantly, half seriously, when the reading was over, 'you, the author of that tragedy—you? Why, you look more like the captain of a Leith smack!'"

It is added by Mr. Hall that Knowles was in everything he did "in earnest—simple, honest, and hearty always. His was a nature that remained thoroughly unspoiled by extraordinary success."

A reminiscence of one of our own great writers will fitly close these excerpts. It is prefaced in the volume by a warm expression of personal regard for the hero of the incident:

"I once sat next to Hawthorne at a Lord Mayor's dinner. He was then the United States Consul at Liverpool, and knew that his name was included in the list of toasts. The prospect gave him what is no exaggeration to call intense agony. His hands shook, his lips quivered. I said to him: 'Now, if you will attend to me, you may be safe from all apprehension, and be sure to make a good speech. When you hear your name and I take the glass in my hand and drink the toast, *look only at me*; do not turn your eyes toward the Lord Mayor, or on any of the magnates. Consider you are thanking *only me* for the honor done you.' He acted on the suggestion; *saw me alone*; and as I nodded approval of every sentence he uttered, bowed to me in acknowledgement, seeing, and consequently acknowledging my nods and compliments of 'yes, yes,' and 'good, good.' And so he made an excellent speech, which certainly he would not have done had he not accepted and acted on my advice. I give that advice to all nervous speakers on public occasions."

One chapter of the "Retrospect" is given to recollections of Mrs. S. C. Hall, a talented

author and lovely woman. A steel engraving, after a portrait by Macleise, represents her, at the age of thirty, as possessed of rare girlish grace and beauty.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

THE QUAKER INVASION OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

The treatment of the Quakers by the Massachusetts Colony, and the treatment of the Massachusetts Colony by the Quakers, have been a prolific source of crimination and recrimination for more than two centuries; and the discussion will never end so long as a Quaker and a Puritan are living. The honors are easy, and the real question is: Which party was the more blameworthy? It was a free and stubborn fight, without gloves, in which courage and bigotry, blind fanaticism and heroic endurance, audacious molestations and needless cruelties, were about equally mixed. To outsiders it was a sad and pitiful sight; but the combatants seemed to like it, and fought it out to the bitter end—the weaker party gaining the victory. History has recorded the contest as an instance of persecution, but has not decided who were the persecutors and who the persecuted.

The fight began in England some years earlier by the rise of a sect founded by George Fox. They were men "inspired of Heaven," and "prophetic women," acting under revelations and impulses; going about disturbing religious meetings, denouncing ministers as "babbling Pharisees" and "hireling priests of Baal," their assemblies as "dead formalisms" and their church covenant as a "hollow lie." They were, of course, arrested as disturbers of the peace, and put into prisons; which was the sort of persecution they craved. John Evelyn visited a party of them in a London prison and found them "a melancholy, proud sort of people, and exceedingly ignorant. One of them was said to have fasted twenty days. Another, in attempting to do the same, perished on the tenth." One of these people, named Naylor, got up at Bristol a pageant, with all its accessories, imitating the entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem, he acting the part of Christ. He was sentenced "to be pilloried and whipped in two places in London; to have his tongue bored with a hot iron; to be branded on the forehead with the letter B; to be sent to Bristol, there to ride on a horse bare-ridged, with his face backward; to be

*THE QUAKER INVASION OF MASSACHUSETTS. By Richard P. Hallowell. BOSTON: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

whipped again, and then brought back to prison in London, debarred the use of pen, paper, and ink, and all the food but what he should labor for." We hear little about the persecution of the Quakers in England, and a good deal about their persecution in New England.

In Mr. Hallowell's "Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts" we have a statement of the Quaker side of the controversy, by one who, as his surname indicates, has a Quaker ancestry behind him. Mr. Hallowell has evidently little experience or tact as a historical writer. He gives us no new materials, and only so much of the old as favor his own opinions. He means to be candid, and yet he can see only the pitiful sufferings of a few score of ignorant, intrusive, pestering, indecent fanatics from foreign lands; who, professing to be inspired of Heaven, invaded the Massachusetts Colony, defied its laws, insulted its magistrates, abused its ministers, broke glass bottles over their heads, disturbed religious meetings, and "for a sign" ran naked through the streets and into church assemblies. He sincerely believes that the Massachusetts Colonists, because they did not allow these "unsavory, exorbitant" and indecent intruders to carry out their disorganizing schemes in the New England paradise—beginning with mild measures of repression, and, as these were ineffectual, adopting stronger ones, and finally the severest punishments—were persecutors. Perhaps they were; but a lively argument could be framed to prove that the other fellows were the persecutors. Writing from his own standpoint, it is a little singular that Mr. Hallowell took for the title of his book, "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts," which is a confession that the Quakers were the intruders, and began the war. Such disorderly proceedings would not in our day be tolerated in any civilized community. If offenders should persist, as did the Quakers, in renewing their outrages after being warned and mildly punished, and should repeatedly return after they had been sent away, it is a serious question what modern society would do with them. They would fill our bridewells, state prisons, and lunatic asylums. There was never a Quaker punished in Massachusetts who could not have escaped the penalty by leaving the jurisdiction. The four persons executed, who had been sentenced to banishment upon pain of death if they returned, were offered their lives as they stood upon the scaffold, and were entreated by the magistrates to depart to Rhode Island with the promise never to return, as "we desire their life absent rather than their death present." The victims de-

spised the offer; they claimed the honors of martyrdom; they said they came into the colony to be hanged. Some of the lunatics carried their burial shrouds about with them. Mary Dyer, with the rope around her neck, was told that, if she would never return, she could go with her son, who had come from Rhode Island for her; and she went. The next year she came back to Boston, was again condemned to die, and again offered her life if she would depart. She refused, and the law took its course. It had become a question of sheer pluck and endurance between the Quaker and the Puritan, and the Quaker was the victor.

The Quakers whom we know as a religious sect, and whom the world has known for a century and a half, are noted for their quietness, repose, and gentleness, and for the graces and virtues of their private lives. There is, therefore, the erroneous impression in the popular mind that the troubles in New England were with harmless and inoffensive people like the Quakers we know, and that these troubles arose from a conflict of religious opinions. We have seen that the early Quakers, in their manners, temperament and conduct, resembled in no respect the people who now bear the name. The contest of the Puritan with the Quaker in Massachusetts was on questions of social order, police regulations, public decency, the undisputed administration of civil affairs, and whether he had any government which a foreign intruder might not resist and overturn. The contestants were so busy in discussing these topics that they had no time to consider religious questions.

For several years the colonists had been hearing of the exorbitant conduct of the "Ranters or Quakers" in England, and that they were sending missionary preachers to the continent, even to Constantinople and Rome. An inroad of these intruders was expected in New England, and a close watch was kept for them. In July, 1656, two exhorting Quaker women arrived at Boston in a vessel from Barbadoes, who were arrested, and the master of the vessel put under bonds to take them away. They had just sailed, when a vessel from England brought eight others, who were also arrested, and being examined, were found, from their abusive conversation, to be the people who had made the disturbances in England. They reproached the ministers who interviewed them as "hirelings, Baals, and the seed of the Serpent." They were also sent back. The tide then set in from Rhode Island, "the harborage of all sorts of persons unsettled in judgment," where they were allowed full liberty to vent

their prophecyings and revelations. "For this reason," said a resident of that colony, "the Quakers have come to loathe Rhode Island; for they are a sort of people that do affect persecution, and live by inviting and provoking it." The tide of intruders from Rhode Island could not be stopped; for in Massachusetts they could get all the persecution they wanted, and even the beatitude of martyrdom.

The purpose in founding the Massachusetts colony was not to establish religious toleration and freedom of thought, in the abstract, but to secure freedom for the exercise of that phase of religion and thought which was entertained by the founders and their associates. Hence they were a close corporation. To this end their charter gave them as absolute possession of the soil as the landed proprietor had of his estate, with the right to define and impose the terms on which any person could become a settler or even a visitor. It gave them the right also "for their special defence and safety, to encounter, expulse, repel, and resist, all such person or persons as shall at any time attempt the destruction, *invasion of, or annoyace to*, the plantation or its inhabitants." One motive in removing so far from their native land was to get clear of a crop of whimsical new-lights, crazy enthusiasts, heady, fantastic and malignant exhorters, which was then abounding in England. Their especial detestation and dread was of persons who claimed to have private inspirations, revelations and interpretations. Thomas Edwards, in 1646, published a book with this title: "Gangrena; a Catalogue and Discovery of many of the Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies and pernicious Practices of the Sectaries of the Time, vented and acted in England in these last four years." Two weeks before the first batch of Quakers arrived, the Colony kept a day of fasting, one object of which was "to seek the face of God in behalf of our native country in reference to the abounding of errors, especially those of Ranters and Quakers."

Finding that the inroad of Quakers continued, and that those who had been banished returned, the Colony made its laws more stringent, and provided that those who should henceforth return after being banished should suffer death; and that those who refused to leave after being banished should be scourged out of the Colony. This law made Boston an attractive summer resort to Quakers living at a distance. William Robinson conceived that "the Lord had commanded him to go to Boston and lay down his life there." Marmaduke Stevenson, being in the island of Barbadoes, heard of the law, and took passage to Rhode Island, where "the word of the Lord

came to him saying: 'Go to Boston with thy brother William Robinson.'" They accordingly went together. Mary Dyer was "moved of the Lord to come from Rhode Island" to visit them, and Nicholas Davis, from Barnstable, joined them. The four were sentenced to banishment, with pains of death if they did not depart, or if, departing, they returned. "Nicholas Davis and Mary Dyer found freedom to depart; but the other two were constrained, by the love and power of the Lord, not to depart, but to try the bloody law unto death." The provision threatening death to intruders who returned after banishment was not a novelty in Massachusetts legislation, and it had always before been efficacious in keeping banished persons away; but it failed in these instances. The victims were set on being martyrs, and forgot their Lord's command: "When they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another."

After four persons had been executed, and the Puritans had been beaten, they "being desirous to try all means with as much lenity as might consist with safety to prevent the intrusions of the Quakers," as they said by way of preamble, ordered that "the said intruders should be tied to a cart's tail and whipped from town to town toward the borders of the jurisdiction." Mr. Hallowell has put a picture of this entertaining exercise on his cover. If they return after being three times thus dealt with, they were to be branded with the letter R on the left shoulder, and sent away again. If they return the fourth time, they were to be amenable to the previous law of banishment on pain of death. No hanging or branding took place under this law; but the death penalty being practically abolished, the conduct of the Quakers was thenceforth more outrageous than ever before. Two women went into the Thursday lecture in Boston, called the minister, John Norton, a "painted sepulchre," and broke two bottles over him "as a sign of his emptiness." Another walked about the town in a gown made of sackcloth, another with her face smeared with grease and lamp-black. Deborah Wilson, a young woman, went through the town of Salem naked, "as a sign." Lydia Wardel, another young woman, went into the church at Newbury, "as a sign to them," in a similiar nude condition.

Some Quakers returning to England, in 1661, made representations to King Charles II, which induced that fickle monarch, after the death penalty had been practically repealed and milder measures adopted, to write a letter, dated September 9, 1661, to the Colony, directing that no further proceedings be taken against the Quakers; but that such

persons, whether condemned or imprisoned, be sent over to England for trial. This letter was sent by the hand of Samuel Shattuck, a Quaker who had previously been banished. Its delivery forms the topic of Mr. Whittier's poem "The King's Missive." Mr. Hallowell has made of the letter and the poem more than their historical value will warrant; and he has omitted to make mention of another letter on the same subject from the King, written a few months later (June 28, 1662), after he had been informed of the outrageous conduct of the Quakers. The letter contains the following paragraph:

"We cannot be understood to direct, or wish, that any indulgence should be granted to those persons commonly called Quakers, whose principles being inconsistent with any kind of government, we have found it necessary, by the advice of Parliament here, to make a sharp law against them, and are well contented that you do the like there."

The contest between Quaker and Puritan went on until both parties had punishment enough. The former amended his manners, and the latter his laws, or administered them more leniently, and finally they dwelt together in peace and harmony. My purpose has been to sketch in outline the historical facts involved in this sad and memorable contest, and not to award judicially the blame which necessarily attaches to each of the contestants.

W. F. POOLE.

AMERICA THROUGH ENGLISH SPEC-TACLES.*

There would be no virtue in being insensible to what others think of us. Their impressions may or may not be correct, but at any rate they are apt to be of some interest. Americans have been credited with being over-sensitive in this respect. But it would be nearer the point simply to say that they are not stupid. They are willing to learn. It is possible for another to see us as we cannot see ourselves. Let them see—and have their say; we will consider whether there be any pertinent truth or force in their sayings.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D., is an accomplished gentleman, a learned and very acute student of history, especially of political history. He is an Englishman to the core. He glories most of all in the dominance and continuance of the Saxon element in English and American history. He has an Englishman's prejudice against the Irish, and an American's antipathy to the Negro. He is frank to suggest that "the best

remedy for whatever is amiss in America would be for every Irishman to kill a Negro and be hanged for it." As for the German and especially the Scandinavian settlers, they are "simply men of our own race who have lagged behind in the western march, but who have at last made it at a single pull, without tarrying a thousand years in the isle of Britain." In other than racial respects, however, Dr. Freeman is not a man of great breadth of human sympathies. "Unluckily, there are a great many aspects of present life," he confesses, "aspects which are specially prominent in American life, which have for me no interest whatever." The reader will agree with him that it is his "ill-luck," as he admits, that he is wholly ignorant of all things bearing on commerce, manufactures, or agriculture; and that he cares as little for matters bearing on popular education.

But within a certain range of historical investigation, observation, and comparison, Dr. Freeman is an acknowledged expert and master. And his lecture tour in this country, from October 1881 to April 1882, gave him some excellent opportunities for observation. His "Impressions," which mainly were first printed in the "Fortnightly Review" and "Longman's Magazine," represent the impressions of one who "looks at things for his own purposes and from his own point of view, on the principle that the shoemaker does best when he sticks to his last." One of the first impressions which struck him, and surprised him, on coming to this country, was how little it differed from his own. New York seemed wonderfully like Manchester and Liverpool. And throughout his stay here, every point of similarity, in our cities, our customs, speech, institutions, and forms of political and judicial organizations and procedures, he was quick to note. "To my mind," he remarks, "the thought of the true unity of the scattered British folk is a thought higher and dearer than any thought of a British Empire to the vast majority of whose subjects the common speech of Chatham and Washington, of Gladstone and Garfield, is an unknown tongue." Consequently, as he says, Prescott and Motley seem to him as much English historians, Longfellow and Whittier seem as much English poets, as if they had been born and had written in Great Britain. Nor are Americans, in his own country, commonly spoken or thought of as "foreigners." As to British ignorance of America, he holds it to be "more easily to be forgiven than American ignorance of Britain." For while British affairs can be tolerably well understood without much knowledge of America, American affairs cannot be at all thoroughly

* *SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.* By Edward A. Freeman. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

understood without knowledge of British life and history. *Continuity* is a great word with Dr. Freeman, and *comparison* is his torch of historical science. To him, there are three Englands: that which had its root in Europe, that which has its stock in Britain, and that which now grows and flourishes in the greater Britain of America.

In tracing the main ties between the mother country and her great colony, the United States, Dr. Freeman proceeds to point out the evidences of community of language and the community of law, as he noted them here. The so-called "Americanisms" in language are not nearly so much American, after all, as they are survivals of old and good English. And much even that goes for slang is really good English. Somewhat greater differences were noticed in the matter of pronunciation than in the use of words. The American "twang," though common, was by no means universal. The quality of this, he admits, may be regarded as a matter of taste. But on whichever side our taste lies, there can be little doubt, he says, that the American utterance, be it Puritan, East Anglian, or anything else, is no modern innovation, but has come by genuine tradition from the seventeenth century. Abuses of language abound in both lands, but the conservative side of the American character, which particularly impressed him, has led to the survival in America of many words and phrases, as of customs and usages, which have mostly been lost in England and have been ignorantly mistaken for American inventions. A rather curious phase of this extravagant American conservatism, he noticed in our judicial proceedings, the newer England cleaving to cumbersome traditions which the elder England has cast away. Nobody worships an old English precedent like an American Judge.

Mr. Freeman says he often asked his American friends of both political parties what was the difference between them. As for himself, he could see none; both sides seemed to him to say exactly the same things. One would suppose, however, that a person of his historic habit of thought would have discerned a sufficiently marked distinction between the two parties in those great measures of national policy which they have respectively striven for and opposed during the past twenty-five years. His impressions in regard to the problem of the assimilation of the Irish and the Negro elements are given at length, and are interesting. But they would be of more value if slightly less colored by prejudice. He tells, as a characteristic story, how the Irish emigrant was asked, before he had landed, which side in

politics he meant to take, his answer being, "Have you a Gover'ment here? Then set me down agin it!" As to universities and colleges among us, he estimates them chiefly by comparison with Oxford and Cambridge. He thinks the smaller colleges "not a wholly unmixed evil." The Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, particularly interested him. He was especially pleased with the school of history which is springing up there, of which Professor H. B. Adams is a representative. "To trace out the local institutions and generally the local history of their own land, to compare them with the history and institutions of elder lands, to show that it is only on the surface that their own land lacks the charm of antiquity, is a work which seems chalked out for the inquirers of this school; and a noble and patriotic work it is. An eye accustomed to trace the likenesses and unlikenesses of history will rejoice to see the Germans of Tacitus live once more in the popular gatherings of New England—to see in the shory life of Rhode Island a new Appenzell beyond the Ocean—to see the Great City of Arcadia rise again in the federal capital by the Potomac." A good deal has already been said respecting Mr. Freeman's impressions as to the American newspaper. It is safe to say, he doesn't comprehend it. Still some of his criticisms on it are just. The great dailies contain an unconscionable amount of mere stuff. They do well in aiming to meet with something like impartiality the wants and tastes of a very wide range of readers; their chief fault is in pandering so greatly and so grossly to tastes that are essentially vile.

The book, as a whole, is worth reading. It is thoroughly interesting. The writer is at any rate a man who heeds faithfully the advice of Mr. Chucks in "Peter Simple," and "spins his yarn in plain English." "To me the past history and present condition of the United States is, before all things, a part of the general history of the Teutonic race, and especially of its English branch. Of that history the destiny of the American commonwealths, as far as it has already been worked out, forms no unimportant part. And their future destiny is undoubtedly the greatest problem in the long story of our race."

SIMEON GILBERT.

AN OLD BOOK FOR NEW READERS.

A generation has passed away since the appearance of "John Halifax, Gentleman." A few remain who remember the *furore* with

which the book was received; and to some of them it is yet as fresh, inspiring, and healthful, as they found it on their first reading. Time has not aged it; it still wears the smile of youth; and I for one believe that its mission will not be fulfilled until youths and maidens of our day and nation read it with as much relish and feel it with as much intensity as did our English cousins some thirty years or more ago.

In a certain practical sense, it is peculiarly a book for American readers. The scenery, the characters, the plot (if plot there be), are English. Like so many of Shakespeare's dramas, which belong to English history, this book bears transplanting well and flourishes as if "to the manor born." The hero's remarkably successful career from poverty to affluence, his high principles, noble ambition, tenderness, and courage, are known to be features of a portrait taken from life; and yet it is only fair to say that while such a career is not altogether impossible in England, it is exceptionally rare; the men who have succeeded or who can succeed like that are proverbial as angels' visits. The possibilities among us are almost limitless. Our millionaires are but the couriers of "the dangerous classes" who advance ominously upon our free institutions. As it is regretted that much of the wealth of this country has fallen into the hands of men whose only principle seems to be the accumulation of more property at the expense of law, religion, and society, it is desirable that some picture of a nobler man, with nobler purposes, should be hung before the eyes of our sons and daughters, with the strongest light, human and divine, thrown upon it. Such we have in this book. Let them look at it, and learn that manhood is more than money. Our country's peril will be averted by men like John Halifax.

There is a wish, among a certain class of superficial and impressionable people, to monopolize the grand old name of gentleman. They seek to limit its application to those who worship the tailor, ape English manners, drink all sorts of vile decoctions to create an appetite, and boast that they never soiled their hands with "beastly work." Their only object in life seems to be to hunt a pedigree, and see how far removed they are from a *gentle* man, the true *noble* man who first bore the name they degrade. So long as men are "mostly fools," there will be some among them foolish enough to think the "dude" a gentleman. It is necessary for the good of our race to preserve this grand word from so profane an application. A re-reading of our story will serve to show that nobility is of the

soul, not in wealth, not even in learning, but in integrity and solidity of character and loftiness of purpose. The heir of a wealthy man, the scion of a noble house, may not be one; these accidents of birth do not make him such—they give him no right to wear that name, which is sacred to the good. On the other hand, an orphaned starving lad, a tanner's apprentice, a mill-owner, a hard-working man, may be a gentleman, a land-owner, the founder of a family with an unsullied escutcheon. Let youths and maidens once more read the story of John and Ursula Halifax, and try to discern the qualities of heart which are the substance of every lady and gentleman.

Considerable feeling has been manifested against "a certain tendency in recent fiction" to unearth and expose the miseries that grow out of improper marriages. In some recent novels, the curtain is lifted for us, and we are asked to look alternately on scenes of comedy and tragedy. The follies, the sins, the sorrows that are the legitimate fruit of such a union hang on the literary tree. We wish the sins were painted blacker and the sorrows were not quite so heroic, and that the follies were not quite so ably defended. Still we are glad that powerful writers, like Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Howells, and Miss Woolson, have given us their stories. If their intentions are discerned, our sons and daughters may be prevented from falling into this "hell of hells" with their eyes shut. Then there will be a better "Administration" and a happier "Anne," and "A Modern Instance" may give us a better title to honor the talent and intent of Mr. Howells than "A Woman's Reason."

But does the world want any more pictures of domestic misery? Cannot we have some story, written by a master hand, that shall show us a picture of wedded bliss, of family joy—of *Home, sweet Home*? Now is the time for it. But if nothing new is forthcoming, let us congratulate ourselves that we have "John Halifax." It idealizes home, and therefore helps toward its realization. In these days of big houses we need happy homes.

Believing that the old book will be a great pleasure to those who read it, as well as an impetus to an industrious and happy life, I commend to all an earnest re-reading of "John Halifax"—one of the best novels of the century, a book which gave its author her place in the world of letters, and the right to be regarded as one of the benefactors of the world.

ROBERT NOURSE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE relations between authors and publishers have long been a fruitful subject for gossip as for controversy. The chronicles of Grubstreet form some of the most enlivening pages of "Pendennis," and elsewhere in literary history the quarrels and recriminations of the two professions, so closely allied yet so often hostile, have furnished many piquant passages. All literary men were once thought to belong to a charmed circle—if not exactly inside the temple of fame, at least permitted to hover about its doorsteps; and much of the same curiosity has been felt regarding them, and those connected with them, that exists concerning life behind the scenes of a theatre. But the functions of both authors and publishers have changed, and they have changed with them; their relations with each other in these commercial days are but little like those of the times when they worked together on the simple and convenient co-operative plan of giving to one the money and to the other the glory. Literature has become an industry, governed by commercial laws, and offering much the same incentives to thrift and shrewdness that are afforded by other pursuits. Mr. Howells's insurance agent, who reviewed his not over-prosperous business career with the regretful observation that he might as well have gone into literature, will not, with present tendencies, maintain a reputation as a humorist upon the strength of that remark. But to follow literature successfully as a business, it is requisite that one should know something of the principles and customs by which the business is regulated; and hence the very practical value of such a work as the one on "Authors and Publishers," just issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Assuming the existence of, or a capacity for producing, MSS., it passes at once to more serious matters, and discusses the various modes of disposing of literary wares, the advantages and disadvantages of being one's own publisher, some of the tricks of the trade, how to bargain with a publisher, some of the most approved methods of holding his cheating proclivities in check, copyrights and royalties, the manufacture of books, etc. But while the tyro, aspiring to get on in the world through the business of literature, will find much good advice and information in the volume, the publisher also will appreciate its services in clearing away many delusions and misconceptions regarding his trade. For example, the one-sidedness of arrangements between authors and publishers has been thought to be finely exemplified by the apportionment of percentages between them—ten per cent to the poor author and *ninety* per cent to the rapacious publisher; whereas the facts, as pointed out in this work, would seem to make the witty after-dinner retort of a certain Boston publisher—that ten per cent had been fixed upon as a common basis because it represented "a happy compromise between the liberality of publishers and the rapacity of authors"—the soberer assertion of the two. Thus, on a dollar book the publisher receives usually sixty cents, often not more than fifty; and after paying the cost of manufacture, advertising, etc., he is lucky

to have so much as twenty cents left, from which to give the author his ten per cent and himself a like amount. This is on the supposition that the book is so fortunate as to sell; should it not sell, the publisher loses his money and the author his work. There is, in fact, very little of the one-sidedness commonly believed to exist in the arrangements between publishers and authors. It is in effect a partnership venture, in which one party stakes his money and the other his literary wares; and if the venture proves successful, both parties share not unequally in the results. If a successful publisher may sometimes drive a hard bargain with a necessitous author, so a successful author may dictate terms to his publisher, or choose a new publisher for his new volumes. And with the tendency already suggested toward greater familiarity with the business side of authorship, the authors will be quite able to take care of themselves. All interested persons will find the present volume a very useful one. Should they care to prosecute their researches further, they must not miss Mr. Kegan Paul's pithy essay on "The Production and Life of a Book," in the April "Fortnightly Review;" and they may also read with interest, perhaps with profit, the article on "Authorship in America," in the June "Atlantic."

IT is worth noting that even amidst the latter-day profusion of ephemeral but attractive fiction the standard authors are not altogether neglected. Readers to whom novels are merely a means of diversion may read without aim or method; but not those who seek in such works pictures of the life that produced them, and study by their aid the evolution of society. No one who would at all understand the origin and development of English fiction can neglect the masters. These, though so often crowded aside by newer comers, are well able to hold their own in the long run, as they appear from time to time in newer editions, more satisfying to the modern taste in book-making. A good example is the *édition de luxe* of Fielding. What could have been more delighting to Fielding's publisher Millar, or more grinding to his fussy literary antagonist Richardson, than the prophetic vision of this beautiful edition, with its wealth of illustrations, its rich paper and elegant typography? It is a fitting tribute to the writer whom Scott called the "father of the English novel." But not every one—only a thousand persons in Great Britain and America—can possess this edition of Fielding, while all can read him in some humbler but agreeable form. And while reading his works and reflecting on the extensive influence they have had on subsequent English novel-writing, Mr. Austin Dobson's admirable memoir of the author, just published in the "Men of Letters" series (Macmillan & Co. and Harper & Brothers), comes as an excellent and pleasant aid. The memoir is written in Mr. Dobson's best vein, and is a neat and finished piece of literary workmanship. No writer who preceded him has given anything like so clear and distinct a view of Fielding's personality, or sketched the various ele-

ments of his character with so true a hand. Mr. Dobson's literary touch is always delicate, but never feeble: his judgments are of the soundest, and his acquaintance with all collateral branches of his subject thorough. He defends Fielding from some of the worst charges brought against him, yet by no means holds him up as a pink of perfection. Sometimes he employs an inimitable humor—as in commenting upon the characteristically rough passage in one of Walpole's letters, describing a visit paid by two of Walpole's friends to Fielding, when the latter was Middlesex justice, on which occasion they found him "banqueting with a blind man, a —, and three Irishmen, on some cold mutton and a bone of ham, both in one dish, and the dirtiest table-cloth." The blind man was the novelist's half-brother, afterward Sir John Fielding; the "lady so discourteously characterized" must have been his wife, who "had few personal charms;" and "the three Irishmen" may or may not have been "perfectly presentable members of society," but "their mere nationality, so rapidly decided upon, cannot be regarded as a stigma." The pathetic incidents of Fielding's last illness, his voyage to Lisbon, and his death, are given with much tenderness. The memoir is one of the best of the usually excellent series to which it belongs.

THE increase of poetic anthologies may be supposed to mark an increase in the number of poets, and perhaps also of those readers who, amidst the multitude of books of every kind, prefer to take their poetry in these compacted forms. The number of poets whose published volumes are neglected, yet who are widely known through pieces quoted in popular selections, is surprising. And the number, too, is large of those who have made a single supreme effort, who have reached at some fortunate tide a high-water-mark far above their usual dead level of mediocrity. Many names and pieces are rescued from oblivion by the anthologies, which are aids alike to authors and to readers. Thus there can scarcely be too many of these volumes, provided they are good ones. The latest of them is "Living English Poets—1882," published in London by Kegan Paul, and republished in this country by Roberts Brothers. It is a small volume, with but a limited amount of matter. Its claim to novelty is based upon the completeness of its representation of the chief living poets of England, and the examples which it gives of their "highest attainments, and none but the highest." Of course in such a matter tastes differ; and except so far as the selection represents a well-defined general opinion, it should be taken for consideration, not accepted as final, and should not be too hastily substituted for the reader's own choice in cases where he has one. Perhaps even greater caution should be used in considering the names which are represented, which are put forward as comprising, with two exceptions, all the living verse writers of England "who may really be called, in any high and lasting sense, poets." To make these judgments come with any authoritative force, we should know just who is responsible for

them. The fact that the book is edited anonymously naturally awakens some distrust, and almost justifies a suspicion that the editors are of the number self-admitted to its deliberatively exclusive circle. The work may be, for all we know, an enterprise of a co-operative fame society, one of whose meetings apparently forms the subject of the frontispiece. The list of authors certainly has some names not hitherto famous in English poetry, and a few unexplained absences (of which that of Edwin Arnold is most conspicuous) will doubtless occur to most readers. But with all these allowances to be made and cautions to be observed, it is still true that the book is in the main a good one—as no book can fail to be which selects at all judiciously from the riches of contemporary English poetry; only it should not be taken as settling with absolute finality just what poets are and what are not entitled to recognition, and what are their best pieces. The volume, though inexpensive, is printed with much elegance, and has a cover whose chaste beauty might have been designed by Mr. Morris, himself the happy occupant of a place in the list of authors.

ROBERT BROWNING's latest volume entitled "Jocoseria" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) contains ten poems, the majority of which are brief, and all of which are strongly marked with the peculiarities of style which render this author one of the hardest to understand. They require study, even from the reader most accustomed to the task of unravelling Browning's obscurities, and are therefore not likely to win popular favor. The opening piece of fifteen lines presents the enigma, "Wanting is—What?" The answer must be—A soul, to appreciate, to appropriate and crown the beauty of the earth in its summer bloom, which thus gains a new meaning and purpose, and "grows life, grows love." The second piece, "Donald," is a dramatic story related in Browning's masterly fashion, all the points being worked up with thrilling effect. The picture of the stag responding to the desperate conceit springing up in a man's brain at a moment of supreme peril, and by a finer than human instinct carrying it into action as the sole means of rescuing from death both the man and the brute, is one of the most striking delineations ever attempted by poet or painter. The "Solomon and Balkis," and "Adam, Lilith, and Eve," are poems which display Browning's power of satire; while the "Cristina and Monaldeschi," and "Mary Wollstonecraft and Fuseli," both founded on historical incidents, exhibit two phases of love in a strong woman's breast. "Ixion," one of the poet's knottiest works, reiterates the doctrine preached constantly in his writings:

"Strive, my kind, though strife endure thro' endless obstruction."

And even—

"When Man pays the price of endeavor,
Thunderstruck, downthrust, Tartarus-doomed to the wheel,—
Then, ay, then, from the tears and sweat and blood of his torment,
E'en from the triumph of Hell, up let him look and rejoice.
Electrifying words, as lightning-pointed as these,

reward the trouble of struggling with confused clauses and perplexing elisions which may surround them in the context. "Jochanan Hakkadash," the longest poem in the volume and the least pleasing, has the wonted lesson of exalted character, viz., that triumphs are born of persistent endeavor and constant failure. Like unskilled potters, we toil on, but

"Taught to mould the living vase,
What matter the cracked pitchers dead and gone?"

The short lyric beginning with—

"Never the time and the place
And the loved one all together!"

is a strain of purest melody. The final piece, "Pambo," is a Browning nut of the toughest quality. Crack it who will and can.

THERE could scarcely be a stronger contrast between two works by the same author than is offered between "That Lass o' Lowrie's," the book which founded the fame of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, and her last story, which ran so long in the "Century" magazine, entitled "Through One Administration" (J. R. Osgood & Co.). The first was a spontaneous product of genius, embodying in its heroine a noble type of womanhood, so true and strong that it kept author and book up to a high level almost by the unaided force of its individuality. The last is largely a work of artificial creation; not a natural growth, but a hot-house plant—an ingenuous, laborious florist's abortive blossom. In depicting humble and unsophisticated human nature, Mrs. Burnett employs her talent in the direction ordained for it. "That Lass o' Lowrie's" and "Surly Tim" prove the assertion. But when she attempts to portray the worldliness and frivolity of fashionable life, she forfeits her divine commission, and her effort is false and commonplace. It becomes evident, long before the last dragging story is concluded, that the author has lost command of her materials and command of her own powers. The freshness and brilliancy are gone, with the naturalness and invention. The characters go astray, the plot breaks into confusion. It was a fatal mistake in the development of Bertha's character, to cause her to abuse the friendship of Tredennis, because she had discovered in the depths of her heart that he had become too dear to her. There were ways for her to preserve her secret and her dignity; but in descending to the deliberate intent of undermining by light behavior Tredennis's respect for her, she committed a wrong more unpardonable than the one she was striving to expiate. No honorable and rational woman could degrade herself voluntarily, in the eyes of one she esteemed, as Bertha tried to do. The Bertha of the first part of the story could not have done so. It was when the character had become weakened and vitiated by the author's failing imagination and insight, that she became untrue to her original self and ruined the remainder of the story. All is out of reason after she declines from the standard set for her; and the inconsistencies that follow in her case and others are a matter of indifference. It is said that Mrs. Burnett sent two endings of her novel to the "Century," leaving the editor to

choose between them. The symptoms indicated that Bertha was to die of consumption; but the way out of her difficulty was as well provided, perhaps, by the destruction of Tredennis.

THERE are few subjects less agreeable to open up than that of the unhappy career of the poet Byron. It has been, since he first attracted the notice of the public as a boyish writer of verse, the fruitful source of mystification, contest, and scandal. There is little hope that exact justice will ever be meted the man in the popular estimate of him, or that a true understanding will prevail regarding his nature and the exact degree in which he sinned himself or was sinned against in the many cases set down to the sole account of his wicked impulses. Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson claims, with what seems a large assumption, to disclose to the world "The Real Lord Byron," from a series of new views of the poet's life. He does rehearse and expound the circumstances of the poet's history with so much reasonableness of statement and conclusion, that they appear more comprehensible and consistent than before. He tends toward diffuseness and weariness in following out his argument, but at the end he succeeds in awakening a kindlier sentiment toward his client, a sincerer sympathy and wider charity. He does not attempt to gloss over the faults or misdeeds of Byron. He remains, when the best has been done, a man of grievous weaknesses and vices. Yet many of the most odious accusations from which he has suffered are cleared away or lightened, and, more than all, the terrible charge which blighted the last remnant of his own good name with the reputation of his half-sister, Augusta, is satisfactorily confuted. We repeat, it is a sad story to go over, but the most favorable and probably the most accurate version of it yet presented has been written out by Mr. Jeaffreson. The most painful fact in the multitude of painful facts comprised in his history, is that of the blighting influence of his mother. He wronged many women, but was himself most frightfully wronged by the woman who bore him. Who shall tell to what good and noble achievements the child of wonderful mental and personal gifts, George Gordon Byron, would not have risen, had the natural mentor and guide of his youth been capable of leading and directing him aright? (Published by J. R. Osgood & Co.)

THE work of the late Sidney Lanier on "The English Novel and the Principle of Its Development" (Charles Scribner's Sons) must have attracted a wide attention had its author lived to perfect and complete it in the fashion of his "Science of English Verse." Both of these works were a part of Mr. Lanier's scheme for a comprehensive philosophy of English literature, for which he had undergone a very thorough preparation, and for which his qualifications, native and acquired, were certainly high. The several chapters composing the present volume were lectures delivered by Mr. Lanier at Johns Hopkins University, and, though unfinished for publication, are wisely given

in the form in which he left them. They are hence somewhat fragmentary when brought together as a book, and suffer also from the lack of chapter headings, contents, and index. Yet, while they scarcely do more than indicate what might have been Mr. Lanier's purpose and method, they show remarkable originality and independence, and, like all his writings, are strongly stamped with his individuality. They are no re-echo of conventional opinions, but are as essentially Lanier's as are Taine's his own. In many respects, indeed, they suggest the kindred work of the brilliant Frenchman; though he is in no wise imitated — rather, the two are contrasts: where Taine is brilliant and witty Lanier is direct and serious, and their views of the relations between ethics and art are quite antagonistic. The resemblance is rather in the keenness and insight of the writers, the philosophic tendency of their studies, and the vigor and incisiveness of their style. Lanier, like Taine, often startles one by his judgments; and would doubtless, reply, like him, that they were only his, and no one need receive them. The present work, desultory as it is, and suffering immensely by the absence of anything like summarization, is strong and suggestive, and cannot be overlooked by anyone interested in its subject.

MR. MUNGER's "Freedom of Faith" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is a fresh and thoughtful book. From an evangelical standpoint, the author, in a charming style, and with his face turned to the future rather than to the past, discusses the conceptions of Christian doctrine that are now floating in the minds of men, with promise of crystallizing into a form which has not yet assumed a name. "There is," he says, "a large class of earnest, reflecting minds who recognize a certain development of doctrine, a transfer of emphasis, a change of temper, a widening habit of thought, a broader research, that justify the use of some term by which to designate it. While this class have been quietly passing from one phase of thought to another, without shock to their minds or detriment to their characters, there is a far larger class who are thrown into confusion by the change it has observed in the other." Mr. Munger's previous work, "On the Threshold" — a series of essays or talks to young people on practical subjects — has prepared the public to welcome and appreciate the graceful and masterly treatment of more profound themes by the same writer. The author is a congregational clergyman at North Adams, Mass.

THE volume of "Lectures, Essays, and Sermons," by Samuel Johnson, with a memoir by his devoted friend, Samuel Longfellow, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., encloses a final tributary record of the worth and works of an American scholar, preacher, and author. Mr. Johnson was born in Salem, in 1822, the same year that gave birth to the Rev. E. E. Hale, James Parton, Donald G. Mitchell, and other of our eminent men of letters. He was educated at Harvard, graduating at twenty, the second in his class. He afterward took a course in the Cambridge Divinity School, joining at its close the liberal

branch of theologians of which Theodore Parker was one of the chief leaders. His only pastorate was over the Free Church at Lynn, which he retained for seventeen years. Mr. Johnson was ever more of a student than a preacher, and finally gave himself wholly to the society of his books. The work by which his literary aims and attainments will be judged is the treatise on "Oriental Religions," the third and last part of which he was engaged upon at the time of his death. The first two parts, considering the religions of India and China, were published in 1873 and 1877. Mr. Johnson never married, and after the breaking up of his Salem home by the decease of his father, in 1866, he removed to the ancestral farm at North Andover, where he died in February, 1882. The letters, essays, and sermons, which make up the present memorial volume, represent the beliefs and aspirations of a pure, thoughtful, liberal and independent man. The influence of his example and writings was inspiring to the best that is in human nature. His philosophy was broad and lofty, commanding respect for itself and its expounder.

THE book bearing the name of Thomas Bailey Aldrich as author never fails to be a charming one. So this with the whimsical title, "From Ponkapog to Pesth" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), must be, like all the rest, a delightful companion. It contains some eight unconnected sketches taken from Mr. Aldrich's notes and observations in Europe. Some of them have been seen in print before, but they are of the kind to be read over and over, and every time with undiminished satisfaction. One is that exquisite study of the English serving-man, called generically "Smith," which elicited so much admiration a little time ago in a leading magazine — "The Atlantic," if we mistake not. Another describes "A Visit to a Certain Old Gentleman," or in plain words the Pope. Others record the traveller's experiences during "A Day in Africa;" during many "Days with the Dead," and one long day "On a Balcony" commanding scenes, animate and inanimate, in lovely Naples. The whole are without exception consummate works of art, uniting facts and fancies, actual truths and ideal conceptions, in the language of prose interpenetrated with the spirit of poetry. Here is a single sentence: "She had the darkest of dark eyes, with such a thick long fringe of dark eyelashes that her whole countenance turned into night when she drooped her eyelids; when she lifted them, it was morning again." The finish of Mr. Aldrich's writings reminds one of Meissonier's pictures.

FOR those who enjoy a story which requires a very slow perusal, which compels continual pausing over paragraphs and periods, to weigh, admit or reject the propositions with which they are freighted, who like to find in every colloquy a philosophical study, the novel bearing the name "But Yet a Woman," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, will have a charm. It is very simple in structure. The chief figures are placid in outward appearance, whatever may be their inward agitations. They are gentle in speech and manner, conducting themselves as per-

sons who have had a profound experience in life and have been spiritually chastened and purified by it. Even Renée, the young girl whose affair of the heart is the chief motive of the story, exhibits a wonderful maturity of reflection in her acts and conversation. Through all it is easy to perceive the personality of the author. It is his thoughts, ripened in the practice of a teacher's profession, which the several characters are enunciating for him. And yet they maintain a sufficient individuality while displaying such close intellectual harmony. The impression of the little drama they enact is idyllic, ethereal, dreamy. It is like a picture in Arcadia, although the scenes actually are laid in Paris and its vicinity, and the actors are French. (Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

THE novel of "A Fair Plebeian," which is the latest issue in "The Hammock Series" (H. A. Sumner & Co.), is well fitted for its place in that series of popular summer stories. It is quickly read, has much variety and incident, and does not unduly tax the attention of the reader. The plot is perhaps a trifle over-complicated, but enough of it is revealed at the outset to excite the curiosity of the reader. The scenes of the story are located in both England and America, and involve rapid and frequent shifting from one country to the other. Of the characters, the fair and saucy heroine—whose manners, by the way, are scarcely to be commended for imitation—naturally occupies the most prominence, and affords a striking contrast to her ogre of an aunt, Miss Hester Hinkley, of Hinkley Park, who can trace her ancestry through an unbroken line of sixteen grandfathers, "with never a stain upon the family escutcheon" until her sister Rebecca married "a vagabond artist" and was thereby disinherited, the only child of the romantic pair being the beautiful Kitty, the "fair plebeian" of the story, who becomes her aunt's ward, and is tormented by endless attempts to reform her into a worthy representative of the proud Hinkley line. The ill-success of these efforts, and the romantic fortunes of the heroine, are developed in the story, with many side-plots and adjunct characters.

THE "Glossary of Terms and Phrases," edited by the Rev. H. Percy Smith, of Balliol College, Oxford, (D. Appleton and Co.), is a work whose usefulness is determined at a glance. There is a gap among our dictionaries and books of reference which it promises to fill. Words and phrases and abbreviations constantly occur in our daily reading which puzzle the wisest, and to find them in our existing lexicons and encyclopædias is a formidable, often an impossible, task. The glossary before us comes to the rescue in a most satisfactory way, actually transforming the old stumbling-blocks into a source of delight by making it so easy a matter to hunt them down to the very root and germ. It is a popular work which the editor has aimed to supply, one suited to the needs of the general reader; and yet the scholar will find it a most efficient help. It includes terms and expressions borrowed from other

languages, those pertaining specially to science and the arts, to mythology, history, and geography, those which are simply uncommon and others which are to be characterized as miscellaneous. The explanations are concise and luminous, and show that untiring learning and labor have been expended upon them. Indeed, the names of the half-dozen scholars who have contributed to the work are a surety of its excellence and trustworthiness.

"A MIDSUMMER LARK" (Henry Holt & Co.) is an appropriate designation for a jaunt through Europe, made and described in a spirit of rollicking drollery. Mr. W. A. Croffut, the originator of the jaunt and the book, is known as one of the humorous journalists who enliven the American press with effusions of quaint and original wit. Always happiest employed when perpetrating some literary prank that will occasion fun, it is easy to see how the writer was led to execute this merry piece of folly. The sketch purports to be prose, but after a bewildering perusal of a paragraph or so, the reader discovers that it is verse, maintaining scrupulously metre and rhyme. Occasionally stanzas are introduced printed in the usual manner of verse. The whole is managed with skill, showing the dexterity of a trained and fluent writer. It is a playful performance, and as such is to be accepted. Amid the flow of light nonsense, there is often, however, a genuine poetical fancy, and sometimes a strain of touching pathos, as in the song addressed to an early-lost daughter.

THE half-dozen papers graphically styled "Spanish Vistas," by George Parsons Lathrop, which were originally published in Harper's Monthly, have been reproduced in a handsome volume by Harper & Brothers. The picturesque country of which they treat is vividly depicted by the writer, who has a fine faculty for word-painting. He looks upon a scene with the eye of an artist, divines intuitively what gives it its essential color and life, and felicitously re-creates these effects with the pictorial powers of language. His descriptions are spirited, humorous, delicate, and refined, forming a narrative of travel which is unusually attractive. Combined with the text are the admirable illustrations of Charles S. Reinhart, with a few of the strong drawings of William Chase. Altogether, author, artists, engravers and publishers have combined in the production of a sumptuous work.

THE contents of "A Concise English History," by W. M. Lupton (Roberts Brothers), are very well described by the title. The work compresses the salient events in the life of the English nation into the space of 322 duodecimo pages. With such extreme condensation, not much more than dates and names can be included, with a slender thread of connection. Still the story is coherent and clear, and serves a practical purpose as a reference or where a mere outline is desired. Throughout the text, names of prominent persons, places, and incidents are printed in conspicuous type, and tabulated statistics are plentifully interspersed. A copious index completes the whole.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

A SKETCH of Lucretia Mott, by Mary Clemmer, is to be published soon.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT publish "Books, and How to Use Them," by John C. VanDyke.

MOSES KING, Cambridge, Mass., has issued a new edition of "Student's Songs," containing much new material.

THE late David Foster's work entitled "The Scientific Angler" is published by the Orange Judd Company.

GEORGE MACDONALD'S new volume "The Imagination, and Other Essays," is just issued by D. Lothrop & Co.

E. P. ROE'S new volume of fiction, "An Unexpected Result, and other Stories," is just published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

A NEW volume of "Studies in Church History," by Henry C. Lea, is published by H. C. Lea's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

MR. SWINBURNE'S new volume, "A Century of Rondels," will be published immediately, from advanced sheets, by R. Worthington.

RENAN'S "Recollections of Childhood and Youth" has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book has made no little stir abroad.

THE well known publishing firm of Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., of London, Paris, and New York, will hereafter be known by the more convenient title of Cassell & Co.

GEORGE SAND is the subject of the third volume in Roberts Brothers' "Famous Women Series." The preceding volumes are given to George Eliot and Emily Brontë.

THE well known book of literary curiosities, "The Queer, The Quaint, The Quizzical, a Cabinet for the Curious," by Frank H. Stauffer, is republished by R. Worthington.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD'S new story, "Dr. Claudius," is just issued by Macmillan & Co. "Mr. Isaacs," the author's previous novel, has reached a sale of 15,000 copies.

MR. EDWARD ROTH, of Philadelphia, has undertaken a complete index to "Littell's Living Age," and sends out Volume I, comprising the first hundred years of the periodical.

JUDGE TOURGEE'S latest novel, "Hot Plowshares," has just been published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert. It is a semi-political story, dealing with the period between 1848 and 1861.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO. publish a new and revised edition of Dr. Dulles' excellent work, "What to Do First," a guide in emergencies; also "Alcoholic Inebriety," by Dr. Joseph Parrish.

LEE & SHEPARD publish three almost simultaneous volumes by George H. Calvert — "Mirabeau, an Historical Drama," "Three Score and Other Poems," and "Joan of Arc, a Narrative Poem."

T. Y. CROWELL & CO. have just issued an attractive illustrated volume, entitled "Surf and Wave, or The Sea as Sung by the Poets," a collection of over 350 poems and ballads of the sea by some 200 authors.

W. J. GOTTSBERGER publishes a new paper-covered edition of "A Book About Roses," by S. Reynolds Hole; and "Marienella," a novel, translated by Clara Bell from the Spanish of Perez Galdós.

AN American edition, compressed into a single volume, of Ashwell's "Life of Bishop Wilberforce," with portraits and illustrations, is issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The English edition is published in three volumes.

ESTES & LAURIAT will soon issue a summer story entitled "Up from the Cape"; a new novel by Emile Gaborian, entitled "The Downward Path"; and "The Life of Francis Bacon" (Lord Verulam), by B. G. Lovejoy.

GEORGE H. ELLIS has issued "The Modern Sphinx and Some of Her Problems," by Rev. J. M. Savage; "Darwinism in Morals, and Other Essays," by Frances Power Cobbe; and "Jesus, his Opinions and Character, the New Testament Studies of a Layman."

H. A. SUMNER & CO. have added to their "Hammock Series" of novels, "Caleb the Irrepressible," a story of Southern life. The earlier volumes in this popular series of summer novels are "No Gentlemen," "A Sane Lunatic," "Off the Rocks," "Barberine," and "A Fair Plebeian."

THE CENTURY CO. send out Volume XXV of their Magazine—a rich book of 960 pages, 340 engravings, and a varied and entertaining collection of reading matter. The price, in handsome cloth covers, is \$3.50. The portraits alone, including Emerson, Darwin, Curtis, Gambetta, Webster, Marshall and others, are worth more than that amount.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. have just issued a number of new and seasonable novels — "Loys, Lord Berresford," by the author of "Mollie Bawn"; "Fairy Gold," by the author of "A Lesson in Love"; "Wanda," by Ouida; and "An Ugly Heroine," by Christine Faber. The same publishers issue "Saul, a Dramatic Poem," by Algernon Sidney Logan.

CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO., successors to A. Williams & CO., Boston, publish an album of yacht pictures and sea-views, made by instantaneous photography; "Mr. and Mrs. Morton," a society novel; an illustrated novel, "The Priest and the Man, or Abelarde and Heloise"; and a beautifully printed little volume of poetry entitled "Dreams," by an anonymous author.

MR. CALDECOTT'S new collection of "Some of Aesop's Fables, with Modern Instances," with illustrations by R. Caldecott, is issued in handsome quarto form by Macmillan & Co. The firm also publish a very neat and inexpensive edition of the "Essays of Elia," with Introduction and Notes by Alfred Ainger; and "The Story of Melicent," a novel by Fayr Modoc.

PORTER & COATES are about to issue the third volume of the Comte de Paris' "History of the Civil War in America," under arrangements with the author for advanced sheets. The volume covers some of the most interesting events of the war—the movements of the Army of the Potomac from Chancellorsville to Gettysburg, and the Mississippi

Campaigns of Port Gibson, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

THE new series of popular histories of "American Commonwealths," announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is likely to be as popular as the "Statesmen" and "Men of Letters" series of the same firm. Only those States possessing the greatest historical importance, or illustrating peculiar political principles, will be included. The series is edited by Mr. H. E. Scudder. The first volume, on Virginia, is written by John Esten Cooke.

MR. SNIDER's "Walk in Hellas," a book recently commended in the pages of *THE DIAL* as worthy of something beyond private publication, has appeared in a new edition with the imprint of J. R. Osgood & Co. The same firm issue Mary Hallock Foote's "Century" story, "The Led-Horse Claim," Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," Mrs. Austen's "Nantucket Scraps," and a beautiful volume edition of Mrs. Greenough's poem of "Mary Magdalene."

THREE useful and inexpensive little manuals on books are just published by F. Leypoldt, New York: "Libraries and Schools," a collection of printed papers and addresses, selected by Mr. S. S. Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library at Worcester, Mass.; "Libraries and Readers," by Mr. W. E. Foster, of Providence, R. I.; and "Books for the Young, a Guide for Parents and Children," compiled by Mr. C. M. Hewins, Librarian of Hartford Library Association.

PHIL. ROBINSON's new book of travels, "Sinners and Saints, a Tour Across the States and Round Them," is just issued by Roberts Brothers. Also, by the same firm, "An Inland Voyage," by Robert Louis Stevenson, author of "New Arabian Nights"; Prof. Allen's "Christian History in its Three Great Periods"; Bishop Thirlwall's "Letters to a Friend," edited by the late Dean Stanley; and "The Life and Mission of Emanuel Swedenborg," by the Rev. Benjamin Worcester.

THREE new volumes are added to Henry Holt & Co.'s "Leisure Hour" series—"A Midsummer Lark," by W. A. Croffut; "Beyond Recall," by Adeline Sergeant; and "No New Thing," by W. E. Norris. The same firm has lately issued Maine's "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom," an American edition of Witt's "Classic Mythology," Mr. Gosse's poems "On Viol and Flute," and a translation of Paul Lacombe's "The Growth of a People, a Short Study in French History."

AN illustrated article upon "Bastien LePage, Painter and Psychologist," charming descriptive and illustrated articles upon "Out of Doors in Surrey," and "A Modern Cosmopolis," together with an interesting though not altogether pleasing drawing of Rossetti's "Rosa Triplex," form but a portion of the many attractions of "The Magazine of Art" for June. This beautiful work is conducted with an enterprise and liberality which should win a wide support. Published by Cassell & Co., New York.

THE French Academy has conferred upon Madame Bigot—formerly Miss Healy, daughter of the

portrait painter, of Chicago, now of Paris—the honor of its second prize, for her story of "Marca," published first in this country with the title of "A Mere Caprice." There were a hundred and fifty competitors for the prize. Madame Bigot is the recipient of flattering letters of congratulation upon her success from Dumas, Cherbuliez, Jules Simon, and other distinguished members of the Academy.

HARPER & BROTHERS have just issued the Memoirs of General Dix, compiled by his son, in two volumes, with five steel-plate portraits; Miss Woolson's new novel, "For the Major"; "Nan," a story for girls, by Lucy C. Lillie; "The Ladies Lindores," a novel, by Mrs. Oliphant; a revised and illustrated edition of Orton's Zoölogy; Newell's "Games and Songs for American Children"; "Fielding," by Austin Dobson, in the "Men of Letters" series; Willson's "Mosaics of Bible History," in two volumes; Alden's "Cruise of the Canoe Club."

MR. HOWELL'S story of "A Woman's Reason" makes in the June "Century" a sudden shift from Boston to the Pacific Ocean, where, the wind shifting almost as suddenly, we are entertained by a shipwreck—a very fair one, too, with picturesque accessories of coral reefs and sharks, and a sailor who relieves the situation by diagnosing a companion in the terms, "Some Dutchman—Icelander, I guess." The development thus far of the principal female character of the story is not likely to soften the prevalent feminine dissatisfaction with Mr. Howells, expressed in an inquiry as to why he must *always* choose his heroines from among silly women.

THE "Bibliographer" of London, for May has the following: "Now that Poole's grand 'Index to Periodical Literature' is finished, its author appears to be hungering for new labors. Mr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher have put forth a scheme for the publication of annual indexes in continuation of the great work itself. Much has been said of the value of coöperative indexing, and Mr. Poole is quite satisfied with the manner in which it worked in his case. It would be difficult to find a better illustration of its value. Much, however, must depend upon the organization, skill and knowledge of the manager; but these qualities and many more are concentrated in the person of Mr. Poole."

JOWETT'S "Thucydides translated into English, with Introduction, Marginal Analysis, and Index,"—reviewed in *THE DIAL* for Nov. '81, by Prof. Dyer, of Harvard—is brought out in an American edition, by D. Lothrop & Co., with a Preface by Dr. A. P. Peabody. Of the two volumes of the English edition, the second, consisting of notes useful only to the reader of Greek, is omitted; the first volume alone accomplishing better the purpose indicated by Dr. Peabody, of bringing "the great work of Thucydides within easy reach of those who can or will read it only in English." The new edition has good print and paper, with the marginal notes of the original, and an exhaustive index.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published the second volume of Bancroft's new revised edition of his "History of the United States," Lester F.

Ward's "Dynamic Sociology," Dr. Hammond's "Treatise on Insanity," Prof. Joly's "Man Before Metals" (Scientific Series), Prof. Smith's "Glossary of Terms and Phrases," Dr. Flint's "Medical Ethics and Etiquette," "English as She is Spoke, a Jest in Sober Earnest," and several new volumes in the dainty "Parchment Series"—Shelley's Letters, Keble's "Christian Year," Gay's "Fables," two volumes of Tennyson's Poems, a volume of "French Lyrics" selected by George Saintsbury, and "Q. Horati Flacci Opera," with an etching from a design by Alma-Tadema.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS' freshest books include "Land and Labor in the United States," a new discussion of the social problem in America, by Wm. Godwin Moody; "Underground Russia," by a former editor of the Russian paper "Land and Liberty"; "Tiger Lily and Other Stories," by Julia Schayer; "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," by Andrew Carnegie; Lanier's "The English Novel, and the Principle of its Development"; the two concluding volumes of the series of "Campaigns of the Civil War"; Poems by William C. Wilkinson; Prof. Hicks's "Critique of Design Arguments"; Freemantle's "Gospel of the Secular Life," sermons preached at Oxford; McIlvaine's "Wisdom of Holy Scripture"; and Prof. Roberts' "Old Testament Revision, a Handbook for English Readers."

THE second volume of the English translation of Topelius's "Surgeon's Stories," with the title "Times of Battle and of Rest," is in press, for immediate publication by Jansen, McClurg & Co. It continues the narrative from the "Times of Gustaf Adolf" to the "Times of Charles XII," which latter will form the third volume of the series, to be issued early in the fall. The period covered by the second volume is one of the most important and interesting in Swedish history: the stormy reign of Charles X, his conquests in Poland and Denmark, including the famous march of his army across the ice of Little Belt in 1658, and the more peaceful but eventful reign of Charles XI, the famine years of 1694-5-6, the celebrated witchcraft persecutions which have thrown a dark shadow over Finnish history, and the great Reduction which chiefly signalized this monarch's reign and made him an object of dread and hatred to the nobility.

HAWTHORNE's "Our Old Home" and "English Note-Books" form the seventh and eighth volumes in the beautiful "Riverside Edition" of his works, and the "American Note-Books" and "French and Italian Note-Books" form volumes IX and X. The original etchings which preface these volumes are of very striking merit, and the edition is in all respects a fine one. It will be completed in two more volumes. The same firm issues also the second part of James Freeman Clarke's "Ten Great Religions," devoted to a "Comparison of All Religions"; Browning's "Jocoseria"; Mr. Lodge's life of Webster, in the "Statesmen series"; "A Fashionable Sufferer, or Chapters from Life's Comedy," by A. Hoppin, illustrated by the author; "The Freedom of Faith," by Rev. T. T. Munger; a volume of Eastlake's "Notes on the Principal Pictures

in the Louvre Gallery at Paris, and in the Biera Gallery at Milan," with illustrations, etc.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS begin the issue of a new serial publication, "Topics of the Time," consisting of essays on important questions of the day, selected from leading British and Continental journals. The first number, for May, has essays on "Social Problems." The price of the series is sixty cents per number. Among recent publications of this firm are also "The Sacred Scriptures of the World," by Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn; Part II of "The American Citizen's Manual," by Worthington C. Ford; "Authors and Publishers"; Jarves' "Italian Rambles," Brassey's "Work and Wages," Fowler's lives of Shaftesbury and Hutcheson ("English Philosophers" series); Poems by John Albee, and Poems by M. J. Serrano; two additions to the "Trans-Atlantic Novels"—"King Capital," by William Sime, and "My Trivial Life," by a Plain Woman; "The Possibility of Not Dying, a Speculation," by Hyland C. Kirk; "The Yellowstone National Park, a Manual for Tourists"; and "The Golden Chersonese, and the Way Thither," by Isabella L. Bird.

THE death of William Chambers, which occurred at Edinburgh, May 20, takes from the publishing fraternity one of its oldest and most honored members. Mr. Chambers was born in 1800. He was a poor boy, and rose through the successive stages of book-seller's apprentice, printer, and bookseller, to be one of the foremost publishers in the world. His first really successful venture was the now famous "Chambers' Journal," which was started in 1832, and reached immediately a very large circulation. Soon after his brother Robert joined him, and the firm of Chambers' Brothers, now historic, was formed. Their publications are known throughout the English-speaking world, and some of them, as the "Encyclopaedia" and "Dictionary of Universal Knowledge," are still sold extensively. William Chambers had a wide acquaintance among noted men, and received many personal honors; the degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon him by the Edinburgh University in 1872, and he was a Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He wrote a memoir of his brother Robert, and about one year ago published in "Chambers' Journal" (and since re-issued by R. Worthington) an account of his own "long and busy life."

THE TRANSLATOR OF "GOODWIN'S SOCRATES."

To the Editor of THE DIAL:

A notice, in a recent number of your journal, of the admirable little volume entitled "Socrates," implies that the translation is the work of Prof. W. W. Goodwin, whereas the *Introduction* only is his. The selections and translations are the work of a lady, a resident of this city, whose modesty in withholding her name, and not any fault of Prof. Goodwin, is the cause of the inadvertency, which I have no doubt you will very willingly rectify.

Respectfully, etc.,
Boston, May 25, 1883.

A. E. L.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books received during the month of May by MESSRS. JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO., Chicago.]

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Letters of Washington Irving. By his nephew Pierre M. Irving. *Memorial edition.* To be completed in 3 vols. Quarto. Vol. I now ready. Per set, \$21. *Edition de Luxe.* Handsomely printed on heavy linen paper, and containing 60 portraits and views on steel. *The edition is limited to 500 copies, numbered.*

Memoirs of John A. Dix. Compiled by his son, Morgan Dix. 3 vols. \$80. Portraits and illustrations.

"My father's eighty years cover a great part of the history of the republic. * * * His acts are interwoven with the record of an age of wonderful events and impressive phenomena. His was a life of untiring activity, wherein he served the state with hand and head, with sword and pen."—*Extract from Preface.*

Daniel Webster. By H. C. Lodge. *"American Statesmen."* Pp. 372. \$1.25.

"Mr. Lodge, in this book, is neither an idolater nor an iconoclast, but conscientiously endeavors to portray the career of Mr. Webster with the impartiality which historic truth demands."—*Publisher's announcement.*

Henry Fielding. By A. Dobson. *"English Men of Letters."* Edited by John Morley. Pp. 184. 75 cents.

"It may be that we shall never know more of Fielding than Mr. Dobson is able to tell us. If we do we shall date our knowledge from the publication of this book."—*Athenaeum, London.*

The Real Lord Byron. New Views of the Poet's Life. By J. C. Jeaffreson. Pp. 556. \$1.50.

"A work that throws a flood of new light on the most critical period of Byron's life, and one that every future critic of modern English poetry will have to read and re-read."—*Athenaeum, London.*

Oliver Wendell Holmes. Poet, Litterateur, Scientist. By W. S. Kennedy. Pp. 356. *Portrait.* \$1.50.

Shaftesbury and Hutcheson. By Thos. Fowler, M.A., etc. *"English Philosophers."* Pp. 240. \$1.25.

Life of the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D. With selections from his Diaries and Correspondence. By A. R. Ashwell, M.A., and R. G. Wilberforce. Abridged from the English Edition. 8vo, pp. 553. *Portrait.* \$3.

Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle. Prepared for publication by Thomas Carlyle. Edited by J. A. Froude. *Cheaper Edition.* Pp. 309. \$1. "When we have closed the book we feel that we know the Caryles as if we had lived with them."—*The Nation.*

HISTORY—MYTHOLOGY.

The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65. The Army of the Potomac and The Army of The James. By A. A. Humphreys, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., etc. *"Campaigns of the Civil War."* XII. Pp. 451. \$1.

"It is fortunate in having for its author the one man who, by universal consent, is preëminently qualified to be the historian of the military operations of this difficult and decisive campaign."—*Publisher's announcement.*

Statistical Record of the Armies of the United States. By F. Phisterer. *"Campaigns of the Civil War."* Supplementary volume. Pp. 343. \$1.

Origines Celtae and Other Contributions to the History of Britain. By E. Guest, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. 2 vols., 8vo. *London.* \$9.

Teutonic Mythology. From the German of Jacob Grimm. Vol. II. 8vo, pp. 898. *London.* Net, \$3.25.

Medical Economy During the Middle Ages. A Contribution to the History of European Morals from the time of the Roman Empire to the close of the Fourteenth Century. By G. F. Fort. 8vo, pp. 488. \$3.50.

The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts. By R. P. Hallowell. Pp. 227. \$1.25.

Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne. By John Ashton. *New and cheaper edition.* Pp. 424. *London.* \$1.25.

The Growth of a People. A Short Study in French History. From the French of Paul Lacombe. Pp. 294. \$1.

Old Maryland Manors. With the Records of Court Leet and a Court Baron. By J. Johnson, A.B. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Paper. 30 cents.

TRAVEL.

Spanish Vistas. By G. P. Lathrop. Illustrated by C. S. Reinhardt. 8vo, pp. 210. \$3.

"We assure the author that if he cannot paint he can certainly write. It is true that the illustrations are of superior beauty."—*The Critic.*

The Golden Chersonese, and the Way Thither. By Isabella L. Bird. Pp. 483. \$2.25.

"It is that wonderful way this lady has of making herself at home under the strange conditions which makes her travels so markedly interesting."—*N. Y. Times.*

An American Four-in-Hand in Britain. By A. Carnegie. 8vo, pp. 338. \$2.

"* * * We could follow with delight this fascinating book, but that is a pleasure which we must leave to the readers."—*The Critic.*

Travels and Observations in the Orient. And a Hasty Flight in the Countries of Europe. By W. Harriman. Pp. 360. *Portrait.* \$2.50.

From Ponkapo to Pesth. By T. B. Aldrich. Pp. 267. \$1.25.

"Among recent books of travel we know of none which will be less willingly laid down again."—*The Critic.*

Italian Rambles. Studies of Life and Manners in New and Old Italy. By J. J. Jarvis. Pp. 446. \$1.25.

Harper's Hand Book For Travellers in Europe and the East. By W. P. Petridge, M.S.G. *Edition for 1883.* 3 vols. Leather tucks. \$6.

Sinners and Saints. A Tour Across the States and Round Them; With Three Months Among the Mormons. By Phil Robinson. Pp. 370. \$1.50.

An Inland Voyage. By R. L. Stevenson. Pp. 261. \$1.

A Midsummer Lark. By W. A. Croffut. *"Leisure Hour Series."* Pp. 236. \$1.

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The English Novel. And the Principle of its Development. By Sidney Lanier. Pp. 293. \$2.

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The Edition is limited to 750 copies, numbered.

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The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Nov. 1882 to April 1883. Vol. XXV. New series vol. III. 8vo, pp. 960. \$3.50.

Dissertations Upon the Epistles of Phalaris. Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides, and the Fables of Esop. By Richard Bentley, DD. Edited with an introduction and Notes, by the late W. Wagner, Ph. D. Pp. 634. Bohn's Classical Library. *London.* Net \$1.50.

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Man Before Metals. From the French of N. Joly. Illustrated. "International Scientific Series." Pp. 365. \$1.75. "As a whole the most complete exposition of the present state of knowledge and of theory on the subject treated to be found in the same space and form."—*Chicago Times*.

Report of the Smoke Abatement Committee, 1882. with Reports of the Jurors of the Exhibition at South Kensington and Reports of the Testing Engineer, etc. Illustrations and Tables, etc. Quarto, London. Net, \$5.25.

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